

# OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

After reviewing data collected from **DUTCHMAN POND, SPRINGFIELD**, the program coordinators have made the following observations and recommendations.

We congratulate group for sampling your pond **once** this summer. However, we encourage your monitoring group to sample **additional** times each summer. Typically, we recommend that monitoring groups sample **three times** per summer (once in **June, July**, and **August**). We understand that the number of sampling events you decide to conduct per summer will depend upon volunteer availability, and your monitoring group's goals and funding availability. However, with a limited amount of data it is difficult to determine accurate and representative water quality trends. Since weather patterns and activity in the watershed can change throughout the summer, from year to year, and even from hour to hour during a rain event, it is a good idea to sample the pond at least once per month during the summer.

If your monitoring group's sampling events this year were limited due to not having enough time to pick-up or drop-off samples at the Limnology Center in Concord, please remember the Colby Sawyer College Water Quality Laboratory is open in New London. This laboratory was established to serve the large number of lakes/ponds in the greater Lake Sunapee region of the state. This laboratory is inspected by DES and operates under a DES approved quality assurance plan. We encourage your monitoring group to utilize this laboratory next summer for all sampling events, except for the annual DES biologist visit. To find out more about the Colby Sawyer College Water Quality Laboratory, and/or to schedule dates to pick up bottles and equipment, please call Bonnie Lewis, laboratory manager, at (603) 526-3486.

#### FIGURE INTERPRETATION

- **Figure 1 and Table 1:** Figure 1 in Appendix A shows the historical and current year chlorophyll-a concentration in the water column. Table 1 in Appendix B lists the maximum, minimum, and mean concentration for each sampling season that the pond has been monitored through VLAP.

Chlorophyll-a, a pigment found in plants, is an indicator of the algal abundance. Because algae are usually microscopic plants that contain chlorophyll-a, and are naturally found in lake ecosystems, the chlorophyll-a concentration measured in the water gives an estimation of the algal concentration or lake productivity. **The median summer chlorophyll-a concentration for New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 4.58 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.**

The current year data (the top graph) show that the chlorophyll-a concentration on the **August** sampling event was ***much less than*** the state median and the similar lake median. For more information on the similar lake median, refer to Appendix F.

Overall, the statistical analysis of the historical data (the bottom graph) shows that the mean annual chlorophyll-a concentration has ***not significantly changed*** since monitoring began. Specifically, the chlorophyll-a concentration has ***fluctuated between approximately 0.7 and 3.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>***, but has ***not continually increased or decreased*** since **1991**. Please refer to Appendix E for a detailed statistical analysis explanation and data print-out.

While algae are naturally present in all ponds, an excessive or increasing amount of any type is not welcomed. In freshwater ponds, phosphorus is the nutrient that algae typically depend upon for growth in New Hampshire lakes. Algal concentrations may increase as nonpoint sources of phosphorus from the watershed increase, or as in-lake phosphorus sources increase. Therefore, it is extremely important for volunteer monitors to continually educate all watershed residents about management practices that can be implemented to minimize phosphorus loading to surface waters.

- **Figures 2a and 2b and Tables 3a and 3b:** Figure 2a in Appendix A shows the historical and current year data for transparency without the use of a viewscope and Figure 2b shows the current year data for transparency with the use of a viewscope. Table 3a in Appendix B lists the maximum, minimum and mean transparency data without the use of a viewscope and Table 3b lists the maximum, minimum

and mean transparency data with the use of a viewscope for each sampling season that the pond has been monitored through VLAP.

Volunteer monitors use the Secchi disk, a 20 cm disk with alternating black and white quadrants, to measure how far a person can see into the water. Transparency, a measure of water clarity, can be affected by the amount of algae and sediment in the water, as well as the natural color of the water. **The median summer transparency for New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 3.2 meters.**

The current year data (the top graph) show that the non-viewscope in-lake transparency on the **August** sampling event was ***visible on the pond bottom***.

Overall, the statistical analysis of the historical data (the bottom graph) shows that the mean annual in-lake non-viewscope transparency has ***not significantly changed*** (either *increased* or *decreased*) since monitoring began. Specifically, the in-lake transparency has remained ***relatively stable, ranging between approximately 2.2 and 3.0 meters*** since **1991**. Please refer to Appendix E for the statistical analysis explanation and data print-out.

Typically, high intensity rainfall causes sediment-laden stormwater runoff to flow into surface waters, thus increasing turbidity and decreasing clarity. Efforts should continually be made to stabilize stream banks, pond shorelines, disturbed soils within the watershed, and especially dirt roads located immediately adjacent to the edge of tributaries and the pond. Guides to best management practices that can be implemented to reduce, and possibly even eliminate, nonpoint source pollutants, are available from DES upon request.

- **Figure 3 and Table 8:** The graphs in Figure 3 in Appendix A show the amount of epilimnetic (upper layer) phosphorus and hypolimnetic (lower layer) phosphorus; the inset graphs show current year data. Table 8 in Appendix B lists the annual maximum, minimum, and median concentration for each deep spot layer and each tributary since the pond has been sampled through VLAP.

Phosphorus is typically the limiting nutrient for plant and algae growth in New Hampshire's lakes and ponds. Excessive phosphorus in a pond can lead to increased plant and algal growth over time. **The median summer total phosphorus concentration in the epilimnion (upper layer) of New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 12 ug/L. The median summer phosphorus concentration in the hypolimnion (lower layer) is 14 ug/L.**

The current year data for the epilimnion (the top inset graph) and the hypolimnion (the bottom inset graph) show that the phosphorus concentration on the **August** sampling event was **less than** the state median and the similar lake median. Refer to Appendix F for more information about the similar lake median.

Overall, the statistical analysis of the historical data shows that the phosphorus concentration in the epilimnion (upper layer) has **not significantly changed** since monitoring began. Specifically, the epilimnetic phosphorus concentration has **fluctuated between approximately 3 and 35 ug/L**, but has **not continually increased or decreased** since **1989**. Please refer to Appendix E for the detailed statistical analysis explanation and data print-out.

Overall, visual inspection of the historical data trend line for the hypolimnion shows a **variable** phosphorus trend since monitoring began. Specifically the mean annual concentration has **fluctuated between approximately 4 and 68 ug/L** since monitoring began in **1989**.

One of the most important approaches to reducing phosphorus loading to a waterbody is to continually educate watershed residents about the sources of phosphorus in a watershed and how excessive phosphorus loading can negatively affect the ecology and the recreational, economical, and ecological value of lakes and ponds.

#### TABLE INTERPRETATION

➤ **Table 2: Phytoplankton**

Table 2 in Appendix B lists the current and historical phytoplankton species observed in the pond. Specifically, this table lists the three most dominant phytoplankton species observed in the sample and their relative abundance in the sample.

The dominant phytoplankton species observed in the **August** sample were **Anabaena (cyanobacteria)**, **Merismopedia (cyanobacteria)**, and **Tabellaria (diatom)**.

Phytoplankton populations undergo a natural succession during the growing season. Please refer to the “Biological Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation regarding seasonal plankton succession. Diatoms and golden-brown algae are typical in New Hampshire’s less productive lakes and ponds.

➤ **Table 2: Cyanobacteria**

The cyanobacterium *Anabaena* was the **most dominant** species observed in the **August** plankton sample. In addition, a small amount of the cyanobacterium *Oscillatoria* was observed in the plankton sample. ***These species, if present in large amounts, can be toxic to livestock, wildlife, pets, and humans.*** Please refer to the “Biological Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation regarding cyanobacteria.

Cyanobacteria can reach nuisance levels when phosphorus loading from the watershed to surface waters is increased and favorable environmental conditions occur, such as a period of sunny, warm weather.

The presence of cyanobacteria serves as a reminder of the pond’s delicate balance. Watershed residents should continue to act proactively to reduce nutrient loading to the pond by eliminating fertilizer use on lawns, keeping the pond shoreline natural, re-vegetating cleared areas within the watershed, and properly maintaining septic systems and roads.

In addition, residents should also observe the pond in September and October during the time of fall turnover (lake mixing) to document any algal blooms that may occur. Cyanobacteria have the ability to regulate their depth in the water column by producing or releasing gas from vesicles. However, occasionally lake mixing can affect their buoyancy and cause them to rise to the surface and bloom. Wind and currents tend to “pile” cyanobacteria into scums that accumulate in one section of the pond. If a fall bloom occurs, please collect a sample in any clean jar or bottle and contact the VLAP Coordinator.

➤ **Table 4: pH**

Table 4 in Appendix B presents the in-lake and tributary current year and historical pH data.

pH is measured on a logarithmic scale of 0 (acidic) to 14 (basic). pH is important to the survival and reproduction of fish and other aquatic life. A pH below 6.0 typically limits the growth and reproduction of fish. A pH between 6.0 and 7.0 is ideal for fish. The median pH value for the epilimnion (upper layer) in New Hampshire’s lakes and ponds is **6.6**, which indicates that the surface waters in the state are slightly acidic. For a more detailed explanation regarding pH, please refer to the “Chemical Monitoring Parameters” section of this report.

The pH at the deep spot on the August sampling event ranged from **6.18** in the hypolimnion to **6.28** in the epilimnion, which means that the water is *slightly acidic*.

It is important to point out that the pH in the hypolimnion (lower layer) was *lower (more acidic)* than in the epilimnion (upper layer). This increase in acidity near the lake bottom is likely due to the decomposition of organic matter and the release of acidic by-products into the water column.

Due to the presence of granite bedrock in the state and acid deposition received from snowmelt, rainfall, and atmospheric particulates, there is not much that can be feasibly done to effectively increase pond pH.

➤ **Table 5: Acid Neutralizing Capacity**

Table 5 in Appendix B presents the current year and historical epilimnetic ANC for each year the pond has been monitored through VLAP.

Buffering capacity (ANC) describes the ability of a solution to resist changes in pH by neutralizing the acidic input. The median ANC value for New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is **4.9 mg/L**, which indicates that many lakes and ponds in the state are at least "moderately vulnerable" to acidic inputs. For a more detailed explanation about ANC, please refer to the "Chemical Monitoring Parameters" section of this report.

The acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) of the epilimnion (upper layer) on the **August** sampling event was **1.7 mg/L**, which is *much less than* the state median. In addition, this indicates that the pond is *extremely vulnerable* to acidic inputs.

➤ **Table 6: Conductivity**

Table 6 in Appendix B presents the current and historical conductivity values for tributaries and in-lake data. Conductivity is the numerical expression of the ability of water to carry an electric current, which is determined by the number of negatively charged ions from metals, salts, and minerals in the water column. The median conductivity value for New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is **40.0 uMhos/cm**. For a more detailed explanation, please refer to the "Chemical Monitoring Parameters" section of this report.

The epilimnetic conductivity at the deep spot on the **August** sampling event was **16.96 uMhos/cm**, which is *much less than* the state

median.

The conductivity in the pond is relatively **stable** and **low**. Typically conductivity levels greater than 100 uMhos/cm indicate the influence of pollutant sources associated with human activities. These sources include septic system leachate, agricultural runoff, and road runoff which contains road salt during the spring snow-melt. The low conductivity level in the pond is an indication of the low amount of pollutants and erosion in the watershed. We hope this trend continues!

➤ **Table 7a and Table 7b: Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen and Nitrite+Nitrate Nitrogen**

Table 7a in Appendix B presents the current year and historical Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen and Table 7b presents the current year and historical nitrite and nitrate nitrogen. Nitrogen is another nutrient that is essential for the growth of plants and algae. Nitrogen is typically the limiting nutrient in estuaries and coastal ecosystems. However, in freshwater, nitrogen is not typically the limiting nutrient. Therefore, nitrogen is not typically sampled through VLAP. However, if phosphorus concentrations in freshwater are elevated, then nitrogen loading may stimulate additional plant and algal growth. Please refer to the “Chemical Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

The lake pond is likely **phosphorus-limited**. Therefore, it is not critical to conduct nitrogen sampling.

➤ **Table 8: Total Phosphorus**

Table 8 in Appendix B presents the current year and historical total phosphorus data for in-lake and tributary stations. Phosphorus is the nutrient that limits the algae’s ability to grow and reproduce. Please refer to the “Chemical Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

Since **DUTCHMAN POND** is primarily spring-fed, inlet tributary sampling is not part of the routine sampling program. It would be a good idea to sample surface runoff areas early in the spring soon after snowmelt or after a rain event to determine the quality of water that flows into the pond in this manner.

➤ **Table 9 and Table 10: Dissolved Oxygen and Temperature Data**

Table 9 in Appendix B shows the dissolved oxygen/temperature profile(s) collected during **2006**. Table 10 in Appendix B shows the historical and current year dissolved oxygen concentration in the hypolimnion (lower layer). The presence of dissolved oxygen is vital to fish and amphibians in the water column and also to bottom-dwelling organisms. Please refer to the “Chemical Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

The dissolved oxygen concentration was **high** at all deep spot depths sampled in the pond on the **August** sampling event. Typically, shallow lakes and ponds that are not deep enough to stratify into more than one or two thermal layers will have relatively high amounts of oxygen at all depths. This is due to continual lake mixing and diffusion of oxygen into the bottom waters induced by wind and wave action.

➤ **Table 11: Turbidity**

Table 11 in Appendix B lists the current year and historical data for in-lake and tributary turbidity. Turbidity in the water is caused by suspended matter, such as clay, silt, and algae. Water clarity is strongly influenced by turbidity. Please refer to the “Other Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

The deep spot turbidity was **relatively low** on the **August** sampling event, which suggests that erosion may not be a major contributor of sediment and nutrient loading to the pond. This is good news and we hope this trend continues.

➤ **Table 12: Bacteria (*E.coli*)**

Table 12 in Appendix B lists the current year and historical data for bacteria (*E.coli*) testing. *E. coli* is a normal bacterium found in the large intestine of humans and other warm-blooded animals. *E.coli* is used as an indicator organism because it is easily cultured and its presence in the water, in defined amounts, indicates that sewage **may** be present. If sewage is present in the water, potentially harmful disease-causing organisms **may** also be present.

The *E.coli* concentration was **low** at both of the sites tested on the **August** sampling event.

If residents are concerned about sources of bacteria, such as failing septic systems, animal waste, or waterfowl waste, it is best to conduct *E. coli* testing when the water table is high, when beach use is heavy, or immediately after rain events.



➤ **Table 13: Chloride**

Table 13 in Appendix B lists the current year and the historical data for chloride sampling. The chloride ion (Cl<sup>-</sup>) is found naturally in some surfacewaters and groundwaters and in high concentrations in seawater. Research has shown that elevated chloride levels can be toxic to freshwater aquatic life. In order to protect freshwater aquatic life in New Hampshire, the state has adopted **acute and chronic** chloride criteria of **860 and 230 mg/L** respectively. The chloride content in New Hampshire lakes is naturally low, generally less than 2 mg/L in surface waters located in remote areas away from habitation. Higher values are generally associated with salted highways and, to a lesser extent, with septic inputs. Please refer to the “Chemical Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

Chloride sampling was **not** conducted during **2006**.

➤ **Table 14: Current Year Biological and Chemical Raw Data**

Table 14 in Appendix B lists the most current sampling season results. Since the maximum, minimum, and annual mean values for each parameter are not shown on this table, this table displays the current year “raw,” meaning unprocessed, data. The results are sorted by station, depth, and then parameter.

➤ **Table 15: Station Table**

As of the spring of 2004, all historical and current year VLAP data are included in the DES Environmental Monitoring Database (EMD). To facilitate the transfer of VLAP data into the EMD, a new station identification system had to be developed. While volunteer monitoring groups can still use the sampling station names that they have used in the past and are most familiar with, an EMD station name also exists for each VLAP sampling location. Table 15 in Appendix B identifies what EMD station name corresponds to the station names you have used in the past and will continue to use in the future.

**DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE AND CONTROL****Annual Assessment Audit:**

During the annual visit to your pond, the biologist conducted a sampling procedures assessment audit for your monitoring group. Specifically, the biologist observed the performance of your monitoring group while sampling and filled-out an assessment audit sheet to document the ability of the volunteer monitors to follow the proper field sampling procedures, as outlined in the VLAP Monitor's Field Manual. This assessment is used to identify any aspects of sample collection in which volunteer monitors failed to follow proper procedures, and also provides an opportunity for the biologist to retrain the volunteer monitors as necessary. This will ultimately ensure that the samples that the volunteer monitors collect are truly representative of actual lake and tributary conditions.

Overall, your monitoring group did an **excellent** job collecting samples on the annual biologist visit this season! Specifically, the members of your monitoring group followed the proper field sampling procedures and there was no need for the biologist to provide additional training. Keep up the good work!

**USEFUL RESOURCES**

*Acid Deposition Impacting New Hampshire's Ecosystems*, DES fact sheet ARD-32, (603) 271-2975 or [www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/ard/ard-32.htm](http://www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/ard/ard-32.htm).

*Best Management Practices to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution: A Guide for Citizens and Town Officials*, DES Booklet WD-03-42, (603) 271-2975.

*Cyanobacteria in New Hampshire Waters Potential Dangers of Blue-Green Algae Blooms*, DES fact sheet WMB-10, (603) 271-2975 or [www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/wmb/wmb-10.htm](http://www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/wmb/wmb-10.htm).

*Erosion Control for Construction in the Protected Shoreland Buffer Zone*, DES fact sheet WD-SP-1, (603) 271-2975 or [www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/sp/sp-1.htm](http://www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/sp/sp-1.htm).

*Impacts of Development Upon Stormwater Runoff*, DES fact sheet WD-WQE-7, (603) 271-2975 or [www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/wqe/wqe-7.htm](http://www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/wqe/wqe-7.htm).

*Lake Protection Tips: Some Do's and Don'ts for Maintaining Healthy Lakes*, DES fact sheet WD-BB-9, (603) 271-2975 or [www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/bb/bb-9.htm](http://www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/bb/bb-9.htm).

*Sand Dumping - Beach Construction*, DES fact sheet WD-BB-15, (603) 271-2975 or [www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/bb/bb-15.htm](http://www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/bb/bb-15.htm).